

than 2,000,000 square miles. POOR LANDS SETTLED FIRST.

In the process of civilization on a large scale the poor countries are first to be attacked. The luxuriant natural vegetation of a rich soil and productive climate is an obstacle to a low civilization. Man, in an attempt to compete with nature, He cannot destroy the native vegetation, which grows vigorously for his powers of eradication are not sufficient. He must therefore footstep and protection for cultivated plants. But, as civilization advances and agriculture becomes more advanced, the country is developed, he is enabled at last to destroy the giant forests, the rank weeds and the choking vines, and to replace the native vegetation by fields of grain and vegetable gardens.

The early civilization in the Old World began in the arid regions of Africa, Asia, and Europe, and in the fertile regions of the Punjab; but with the growth of human knowledge and culture it was carried over Western Europe into the regions of the North Sea, the Baltic, and America can only be conquered by the highest civilization, for nature is too strong for many nations.

The most fertile regions of the world are to be conquered by a high civilization, those of the Amazon and the Congo, and those of the tropics, where the machinery he has invented, once he masters the forces of these lands, population will support a vast density and will acquire a high civilization.

Civilization has progressed so far that it is no longer in danger from the forces of nature, and is becoming more and more successfully to wrest from the soil the waters, and the depths of the earth the minerals which are necessary to his wants, increase his comfort, and enhance his enjoyment of life. Or, rather, it is no longer necessary for civilization to be measured more valuable to civilization than are forests. Every acre of forest land redeemed to cultivation is a gain, and every acre of forest land destroyed is a loss, when that destruction means the cultivation of fields. The horse, the ox, the

Thank Him for all our blessings new,
For life, and friends, and goodly cheer
This New Year's day.

How good God is! as herewe meet
And with and tones each other greet,
From thankful hearts let us repeat
How good God is!

But o'er this day a shadowy nam—
A shadowy sadness seems to reign,
We sigh for those who ne'er again
Can meet us here.

I look around and loved ones see,
The faces dear, so dear, to me,
But where are those we cannot see?
The great God knows!

We long for the sound "of the voice that still
Whose music never ceased to thrill,
And even now sweet echoes fill
These hearts of ours.

They come again! They hover nigh!
We can't forget; we will not try.
So with our joy must we a sign
For those who've gone before.

Such harrowing thoughts, like ghosts, will
Come to our minds, and haunt us still
The faithful heart still backward flies,
And trillute pains in tears and sighs
To those we've loved and lost.

The vacant chair, the empty place,
The smile that lit the tender face,
Oh "Death in life" Give us grace
To say, "Thy will be done."

They were once ours, but now are Thine;
May we love them and ne'er repine,
And crested by Thy love divine
Our dear ones keep.

—Miss M. M. Bondy.
Lowia, January 1, 1891.

For Dyspepsia
USE HOBBS' FOOD AND ACID PHOSPHATE.
Dr. F. H. Wally, Hamilton, Va., says:
"I have tried it and always with
most satisfactory results. Nothing so equal to it
for treatment of dyspepsia and various con-
ditions of the stomach."

The Editor of the Dispatch:

I wish Colonel Thomas Whitehead's character so well that I know he was sincere in asking my views on the points suggested by him. I shall therefore without hesitation answer him.

I wish the reader in all that follows to bear in mind these cardinal facts: Under the laws of the United States, gold dollars contain 23.40 grains of gold, 3.40 fine; the silver dollar contains 412½ grains of silver, 3.40 fine; that the jeweller will give for the gold dollar 1.00, and for about twenty cents he will give for the old piece, and that free coinage of silver is understood in Congress, gold dollars being the only coin that has passed the Senate, means that any amount of silver may be brought to a United States mint from any quarter, and that the Government will pay there silver dollars of 412½ grains each, which silver dollars shall have all the power in paying debt that gold dollars contain. These facts being in mind, let us consider these facts kept steadily before the mind, what follows will be more easily understood.

Colonel Whitehead asks me if I think that there is and will be sufficient quantity of gold and silver produced by our mines to answer the special demands of our currency?

I answer that if the currency is to consist exclusively of metal or metal and paper, it will, already, be more than sufficient. I do not the slightest doubt that our *mines* will not produce metal enough to meet the demands of a currency for the whole country.

Colonel Whitehead thinks the free coinage of silver and gold will, end all difficulties. It will, already, have done so. It will, I think, have to deal with here the free coinage of silver. As I have said, if we should have free coinage of the silver dollar, we should have a currency in excess of the amount of currency if we depend alone on the metals produced by our *mines*. Now, I admit that if we are going to have a currency that is to be brought to our mints from whatever quarter of the world, we shall have the greatest abundance and variety of silver currency, because there is more of silver currency, because silver is

to must protect the men who engage in industry and the Legislature can make

Convention on the Oyster Question.
Norfolk News and Courier.
We second most heartily the motion of *The Richmond Dispatch* to the effect that Virginia, Maryland, and North Carolina should unite in a conference to consider matters vital to the interest of oystering. This spring is the time to hold such a conference, and the *Dispatch* is well located for the convention as Norfolk is while we have the floor, to move you, the convention for the convention. The second you, that it be held in Norfolk.

A Stable and Two Horses Burned.
Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.
ROANOKE, ESSEX COUNTY, January 19, 1891.
A stable belonging to Dr. W. Saunders, of this place, containing two horses and a lot of harness and fodder, the property of T. L. Lusk, merchant and postmaster at this place, was burned on the 17th inst. The cause of the fire is supposed the first was by a match that a loafer, who was caught asleep in the hay, dropped while he was eating, and cost \$200 besides loss to Dr. Saunders of the stable.

Brothers-in-Arms.
Greensboro' (N. C.) Patriot.
It is now definitely settled that the first Virginia Cavalry company, who our troops in their annual encampment at Athens, North Carolina. In the course of that trip the "rebels" often met together when a "bugle call" "pass upon the trencher." The "rebels" a "rebel" and "rebels" "rebel" "revelation, and none know what it means better than our neighbors of Old Dominion.

as a means of securing the boy of the
a, to condition the cigarette has
—*Philadelphia Ledger*—
specially called the King of Medicines
in Pennsylvania, it contains opium,
and

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